TOPEKA STATE JOURNAL By FRANK P. MAC LENNAN.

[Entered July 1, 1875, as second-class natter at the postoffice at Topeka, Kan., inder the act of congress.] WOLUME XXXV......No. 54

Official State Paper. Official Paper City of Topeka.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily edition, delivered by carrier, 10 cents a week to any part of Topeks, or suburbs, or at the same price in any Kansas towns where the paper has a carrier TELEPHONES.

leporters' Room PERMANENT HOME. Topeka State Journal building, see and it Kansas avenue, corner of Eighth. New York Office: Flatiron building, st wenty-third street, corner Fifth avenue ad Broadway. Paul Block, manager. Chicago Office: Hartford building. Paul lock, manager.

FULL LEASED WIRE REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The State Journal is a member of the Associated Press and receives the full day telegraph report of that great news organization for the exclusive afternoon publication in Topeks.

The news is received in The State Journal building over wires for this sole purpose.

England has a few troubles of her own just now. A revolt in India is im-Probably it will afford another opportunity for the fertilization of barren fields with Anglo-Saxon blood.

Hall Caine has one on the president. The novelist has called some one a oddy doddy. Surely it was inadvertence on the part of Mr. Roosevelt to leave this out of some one of his messages.

Cornell university has an interesting student in Prince Narayan, a son of the Maharajah of Cooch-Beha and one of the richest nabobs of India. He proposes to learn the mysteries of modern agriculture.

Scientists have just about agreed that the effective temperature of the sun is nearly 5,400 degrees centigrade which is approximately 9,700 degrees fahrenheit. That, we should say, is plenty warm enough.

It's going to take another ten days or two weeks' discussion in the senate before the time will be ripe for taking a vote on the Aldrich currency bill. can hardly be said that the national solons improve each shining hour.

There's no doubt that the furniture business in Pennsylvania is a paying one, especially if the man in it has a chance to do business with the state. One piece in the new capitol that could be duplicated for \$270 was sold to the state for \$2,300.

Everybody is in favor of the plan to make Bob Evans a vice admiral and have the commission ready to present to him when his ships sail through the Golden Gate. There's no need for any talk on the subject. Let congress go right ahead and take the necessary

March has assuredly arrived with the emperament of a lamb and it is to be hoped that in this instance there will prove to be nothing in the saving that a good beginning makes for a bad ending, for a feroclous March would certainly make the next fruit crop a neg gible quantity.

Because Former Governor Bradley has been elected as a United States senator from Kentucky, the Democrats in the state legislature are threatening to pass a stringent prohibition law for the purposes of retallation. This is good news for the prohibition workers. It will be a victory easily won for them.

Governor Cummins, of Iowa, may now be placed in the quondam class of presidential candidates. There is every indication that this state will be enthusiastically solid for Taft. So will Nebraska. The middle west will surely make a great showing for Mr. Taft on the first ballot taken at Chicago.

Republicans in Edwards county are not easily fooled. That they are not tremendously enthusiastic over the "reformation" of Senator F. Dumont Smith is evidenced by the turning down. in their county convention, of a resolution endorsing him by the decisive vote of 34 to 17. This might be called something of a blow for the genial gentleman from the folks at home.

Edmond Kelly, former lecturer on municipal government at Columbia university, has written a monograph in which he proposes a solution of the tramp problem through the establishent of labor colonies such as exist in Holland, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland. He would have forced colonies for criminal tramps and free colonies for non-criminals who are unable to find employment. This plan has received the endorsement of several of the leading sociologists in the coun-

Encouraging, indeed, was the note of confidence in the talks of the big railway managers of the country before the interstate commerce commission on the new nine hour day law for telegraph operators. Not a single one of them expressed the belief that the present industrial depression would be lasting. And they are the men who know whereof they speak along these lines. They ever have their fingers on the pulse of the arteries of the country through which the business of the nation ebbs and flows.

Fires cause enormous losses in New York City each year but some statistics which have just been compiled show that the loss from burglaries there during the past year amounted to nearly \$18,000,000 and was greater by \$6,000,000 than the loss incurred by fires. Bur-

glars ply their trade so easily in the metropolis of the new world that one of the largest burglary insurance companies in the country no longer sells any insurance against thieves on property in New York. But perhaps the worst feature in this connection is the charge that many burglars actually have the protection of some of the police force with whom they divide their spoils. This is certainly a pretty condition of affairs to prevail in any American city.

THE WORLD'S METROPOLIS.

The Hudson river tunnels will wider he metropolitan area to the west, bringing Princeton, New Brunswick and Lakewood within the outer commuting belt," says the New York World The projected East river tunnels will carry its boundaries across Nassau county. Fast electric transit to the north will within a decade extend them beyond Tarrytown. White Plains and Greenwich to Cornwall, Stamford and Bridgeport.

"What is the ultimate extent of the metropolis to be? The wonderful growth of the Empire City in area within the past decade, accelerated as it will now be by faster and completer traction facilities, makes speculation over its future interesting. Will its westernmost residents some day be within hall of Philadelphia and its easternmost hear the cheers on Yale's campus?

"New York on January 1 last was estimated to have a population of 4,285,-435. This was a gain of 800,000 over 1900, a gain of 1,700,000 over 1890. To these figures must be added 1,500,000 of contiguous suburban population, making the total for the metropolitan district approximately 6,000,000. At the present rate of city growth and suburban accretion through absorption of adjacent communities New York should by 1916 show a city and tributary population exceeding the 8,000,000 which Greater London, by the estimates of the water board, will have in that year. "State lines muct forever prevent the amalgamation of these outlying areas into one municipality. But that New York is soon to be, if it is not now to all intents, the world metropolis admits of no question."

an interesting account of the application of electricity to a group of farms in Saxony. The electric current is brought from an adjacent town by overhead wires carried on wooden poles. Two receiving stations are arranged, from which the electricity is distributed to the farm buildings and to convenient positions in the fields for the purpose of driving threshing

stalled for chaff and root cutting, oat crushing, pumping, and for operating machinery used in the manufacture of potato spirit. In addition to this power equipment six portable motors are provided, which may be used for driving pumps, circular saws, threshing machinery, and so forth, at any point where their services are required. The houses and buildings on the farms are all lighted by electricity, nine arc lamps and about 1,000 glow

plays a curiously progressive spirit in

A CRY FROM THE SOUTH, the place of expansion when railroad

"The money panic is over. Great volfor information and confirmation of our

ago could not handle the traffic.

"The railroads are doing business to be sure; but they are not hauling out new iron; they are not building new sidings; they are not making new spurs and extensions or double tracking. New railroad enterprises have been aban-

"In addition to a vast amount of state legislation in restraint of railways that began about the time the interstate commerce act was passed in 1887 that enactment, with its subsequent amendments, ushered in the era of restriction of railway building and persecution by politicians.

tion had progressed in line with the development of business generally; but since that day, notwithstanding the enormous increase of capital resources. the railway industry has fallen far below other lines of development and with it also have fallen the agricultural interests.

since 1887, to keep pace with the development of industries generally. should show an average in excess of that which had distinguished the earlier period. No less than 12,876 miles of railway were constructed in the very year, 1887, in which the interstate commerce act was passed; since that time the largest year of construction was 1888, when the total was only 6,900 miles. The total mileage at the end of 1887 was 149,214; at the close of 1906 the total mileage was 222,635, an increase during these nineteen years of only 49 per cent, while in the preceding nineteen years

the increase had been 258 per cent. "Politicians do not like to hear these things (nor any one else, as a matter of fact), and they regard a plain statement of facts as an attack on them. It gets on their nerves; but we are not responsible for that condition. They say we are attacking them, but we are not. We are simply telling the plain truth about these things as we have been doing from the beginning of the crusade against the industrial life of our coun-

"Railroad regulation within just bounds is all right, but railroad strangulation is another thing."

JOURNAL ENTRIES

poor shop-girl gets to be a saleslady.

When a fellow is engaged to a girl ne can be depended upon to spend m y foolishly.

It does not pay a man who is par-ticular over what he eats to accept dinner invitations promiscuously.

A glance at the cost of some of th suites on ocean liners explains what is meant by "high seas."

JAYHAWKER JOTS

The Salina Elks' ministrels cleared \$222.50 on the performance they gave at Junction City. A druggist in Jewell county makes use of the clever "ad"-line: "Let us check your grip."

Postmaster Spencer of Iola says that over 200,000 postar cards passed through his office during last year. Ottawa and Seneca are too busywith murder mysteries just now to pay any attention to the mysteries of

Since the "Man of the Hour" player in Coffeyville, the Journal has startd a movement to induce him to locate there.

bounteous rains from July 16 to 23, inclusive. That is the date set apart for the Beloit Chautauqua. When the pastor of an Iola church equested the ladies to remove their nats last Sunday it was quite natural hat they threw up their hands.

Mitchell county looks forward

Great Bend Eagles will build three-story building and their lodge room will be in the third story—a nice, high, proper place for an eyrle In Iola the tax payers are comg because "nine bug-ridden va-are living comfortably in jail

and doing nothing to earn their keep Lawrence pride is divided between

able load of grain ever sold in this part of the country. This is not all that was raised on a fifteen acre tract. He also sold his neighbors \$138.50 worth of seed; got two cuttings of hay of thirty-five tons, which brought him \$300 and sold twelve tons of thrashed hay at \$60. The total expense of thrashing bill, sacks and handling of hay was \$145. This fifteen acre tract cleared him in one season \$887.52. Alfalfa is certainly king.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

[From the Atchison Globe.] When a man tries himself the verdict is usually in his favor. People hate the man who is a constant drain on their sympathy.

It does no good to argue with a fool; f you tell him a great truth, he does not know it. Some women seem to absorb gossip. No one is ever able to tell them anything "on" someone: they know it first.

If men had to use hatpins they would have put out their eyes, punctured their eardrums and penetrated their skulls

Nearly every police force claims it is too small to be effective. But the individual members never seem to work very hard to make up for the shortage.

A young girl who has a homely eider sister is in hard luck. No matter how prejty she may be, people will say of her: "She will look just like her sister when she gets older."

Fashion note: If a man has as many as three daughters, he will have to build an addition to his house this spring to fur-nish room for their new spring hats, which will be larger than umbrellas, with this disadvantage. It is not possible to close them.

Close them.

There never was a time when man would not choose to be amused rather than instructed. He has a great capacity for being entertained. It is easier for him to work than to sit quietly and receive instruction. Take a boy at school. It is torture for him to be instructed. He can work, he can play, he can be amused, but when it comes to take in precept from the lips of a teacher, he instantly revolts.

They rehearse for weddings: Why not the lips of a teacher, he instantly revolts. They rehearse for weddings: Why not carry the practice further and rehearse a man every time he is to be host at a dinner party? A bridegroom acts scared, but nobody knows it; it would never be known if the bride pushed a dummy on wheels up the alsle instead of having a live man to lean on, but everyone sees how the host behaves when serving company at dinner. The men should be rehearsed for every social affair, and it will take a great deal of it to make them satisfactory to their women folks.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

[From the New York Press.] A woman can forgive Providence mos anything but a bad complexion.

An awful uncomfortable feeling

KANSAS COMMENT

HARD LUCK.

The average man is apt to repline whenever Fate deals him a left-handed swat; whereas, if he'd go to the window and look out, he'd be pretty sure to see somebody with a real reason for kicking.

At Altoona, Pa., there is a grocernamed Prunkard, who is in bed with several bones broken. Mr. Prunkard has been in hard lines all his life and this is the fortieth time he has been HARD LUCK.

this is the fortieth time he has been taken to the repair shop. Whenever he gets into a buggy to enjoy a little ride, the horse runs away and throws him out and then comes back and sits

If he goes into a field to johnny-jumpups a bull comes along and gores him and breaks a lot of his ribs. If he goes to the postoffice for his mail, a brick is sure to fall from some chimney and hit him on the head, and knock him into the earth up to his shoulders. He has been run over by street cars; all the dogs in his neighborhood have bitten him; he has been blown up by dynamite, drown-ed, polsoned and slugged with an ax nd whenever he wakes in the morning he wonders whose building is go-ing to fall on him that day.

Yet this estimable grocer, who has

vo or three surgeons constantly on his staff, is a cheery and optimistic man, and when he was taken to the repair shop for the fortleth time yes-terday he said that he'd soon be erday he said that he'd soon be around again, as frisky and chipper as

ever. One of the most cheerful and use ful citizens of Atchison is a man who was born deaf and dumb, and who had his legs cut off in a railway accident. He has no blue days, and he wouldn't know a grouch if he met it wearing a sign. He earns good money Instead of luck being handed down to the seventh son he usually gets his six brothers' old clothes.

Wouldn't allow a ground money as a bricklayer or stone mason, and is always industrious, always cheerful. As he shuffles around town on the stumps of legs, he meets every day a good many men who have all their faculties, and all their limbs, but who elong to the Down and Out club, and do a great deal of complaining about hard luck and the malevolence of the

Really, the people who have health and hands to work with should be ashamed to whine and blame their misfortunes upon luck.--Emporia

MANY CANDIDATES.

MANY CANDIDATES.

Although it is six months until the primaries are to be held to nominate candidates, yet in every county there is a swarm of them. For six months the voters will be bulldozed, bored, robbed of their time, and tormented by a gang of fellows who are for the most part worthless and unfit for the offices they are after. They will devastate the farms, and invade the stores and of-fices. They will make the professional fices. They will make the professional and business men swear, and the farmers say "Gol ding 'em." For six months the politicians will be as a plague of locusts, and we shall have to stand for when the primary comes them. And when the primary comes in August, we shall gather and nominate the poorest sticks and the most incompetent men we have on the list. While the mighty struggle for a primary was going on, why did not some of the wise guys think to make it a penitentiary offense to run for office more than 30 days before the date of the primary?—Lawrence Gazette.

FROM OTHER PENS

TRAINED CITIZEN SOLDIERY. It was a wise provision to include dilitary tactics in the curriculum of the agricultural and mechanical colthe agricultural and mechanical col-ins distinction as the seat of the state university—the Athens of Kansas— and the home of George W. Walker of the negro team of Williams and Walker, says the Hutchinson News. two states and territories indicates the national scope of this influence. The public high schools of principal cities have also introduced military tactics to such an extent that 9,000 boys are cadet soldiers—the most notable command being the high school cadet brigade of Boston, which represents several public academies in the city and suburbs and has an average mem

bership of 2,000.
But of strictly military schools there are 175 throughout the land. Nearly every state has at least one, New York has thirty-two, New Jersey nine, Pennsylvania eleven, North Carolina seven, Texas nine, Wisconsin four, California nine and Illinois five. These states are quoted merely to show how widely distributed are the centers of soldier making. And the means are within making. And the means are within reach of any reputable school that can muster a corps of 150 or 200 boys. Under these conditions the federal government will furnish field pieces and caissons for the battery and arm the crops with saber and rifle. It is only necessary for the school authori-ties to give bond to return the equip-ment in good condition. Thus with weapons of actual warfare the routine of the regular army may be faithfully followed. Ten thousand young men coming from these institutions every year means an addition of a hundred thousand men in a decade to the class of American citizens available for the country's protection.—Outing Maga-

"The object of the English rules is to provide the best and quickest and simplest method of bringing before the court the merits involved in any particular case." This, says the New York Times, "is the statement made at the recent meeting of the New York State Bar association by Mr. Elbridge L. Ad-ams, of the New York bar, in summing up the results of an investigation into English rules of civil practice and their working, made at the request of the board of statutory consolidation, created in 1904."

But this is not the object of the American rules. The object of the American rules, and of the practice un-der them, is to obstruct the presentation of the merits of each particular case; to keep the actual facts away from court and jury, to object to all testimony that would throw actual light on the case as incompetent and irre-levant, and to fortify the objections by quirks and quibbles built up on the law of evidence. Then, if testimony should be got in that throws light on the parbe got in that throws light on the particular case, exception is taken, and often allowed, on one shallow pretext or another; until, through obstruction and delay, the proceeding is dropped and the matter is forgotten. Our courts in general are wonderfully fond of all this. It covers their proceedings with mystification, increases their dignity and importance and inspires the beholders with wholesome awe. And yet perhaps the plain way of bringing all the facts out is better. Still, one might say it all depends on the query whether justice is wanted or not.—Portland Oregonian.

HIS CHOICE.

I can't make up my mind.

My hand I might bestow
On Jennie; but I know
She has the poorest show.
To merit I'm not blind.
But Lucy has the dough.
—Chicago News.

Now Curing Hunchbacks Announcement of a great achievement in surgical research was made in New

the Crippled and Ruptured.

The experiments have been under the direction of Dr. V. P. Gibney, the fam-

More wonderful still, crooked backs can be straightened, and among the dozen or more cases now under treat-ment there is not one which has not shown a decided recession of the de-

back results from tuberculosis of the bone) is simple. The only appliance

in which the new features of the treat-ment are introduced. The patient is suspended by his head from the celling in a sling which passes under his chin. While in this position, with the muscles and joints relaxed, the physicians apply the plaster cream. The patient is allowed to hang in midair until the cast has hardened, when he is taken down and openings over the abdomen and

covered by Dr. Calot of Berck-sur-Mer, a famous French surgeon, whose exper-iments in the direction of discovering a him an international reputation. The new method was introduced into this country by Dr. Gibney, who is surgeon-

Dr. Gibney began his experiments soon after his arrival here last fall, but they have been conducted with the ut-most secrecy. It was with great rejuctance that he confirmed the information regarding his work. He said yester-

ed as yet in the case of any of the patients, and will not be until next March I would not care to state posi-March I would not care to state posi-tively that we have effected a cure, but there has been decided improvement in many of the cases. Dr. Calot declares he has effected cures, and shows photographs and radiographs of severe cases of kyphoses which have receded under his remarkable treatment. We are using the same treatment and hope for

In marked contrast to the conserva-tism of Dr. Gibney are the attitude and expressions of the officials of the hos-pital, who declare that a sure cure has been discovered. Two of the patients, both little girls, who have been under treatment several months, were shown to an American reporter yesterday, as a proof of their statements.

The little bodies had nearly straight ened out under the pressure of the cast, and the attendants confidently prophesized that they would be completely cured within two months.

and the two little tots ran away laughing and talking after the inspection. "Doesn't the cast hurt?" one

replied.

Gibney, rests entirely on the method of applying the cast. The bandages are so arranged that all the weight and pressure rest on the shoulders and hips. By this means pressure can be applied to deformed vertebrae without displacng other portions of the spine,—New York American.

Woman Walks After Twenty Years. Attributing her recovery to constant prayer, Miss Lucy Mackey, of 24 East Thestnut street, who for nearly (went) years had been confined to her bed with her right arm and right leg completely paralyzed, is today able to walk about the room apparently completely well. Heretofore she had been compelled to lie on her back in a perfectly helpless state. In regard to her restoration to health, Miss Mackey sald:

last twenty years, and I have always felt that God would in His own way help me. This morning I was lying in bed and praying. All at once something seemed to pass through my body like an electric shock. From that moment I felt stronger. I knew that my arm and leg had regained their strength. I immediately got out of bed, but while my arm and leg had been made whole, I could scarcely stand for dizziness. As soon as I have clothes made I will go out and tell the people what the Lord has done for me."—Washington (Pa.) dispatch to New York Press.

The United States has had some pretty good luck with its speculations.
The Louisiana Purchase turned out
well. Alaska has paid surprisingly well. Alaska has paid surprisingly and is going to pay yet more surprisingly. It doth not yet appear how the Philippines deal is going to pan out, but there are those who believe there is going to be a big profit in it for somebody. And perhaps in buying the Panama canal zone we have bought gold mines and other things richly worth having. Anyhow, the statement is made that the United States possesses valuable deposits of gold, sliver and copper, according to analyses made by Col. H. C. Demming a consulting mineralogist, to whom sample ores were sent from Culebra sample ores were sent from Culebra Cut. Three lots of samples were sent from the government cuttings and each lot reveals metals in paying each lot reveals metals in paying qualities. Good. As we shall need a large

quantity of paying metal to pay for the canal it will be highly appropriate if it can be found on the spot.—New Haven Jeurnal-Courier.

In the Nick of Time. (By Martha Cobb Sanford.) Elizabeth was living in a dream.

She was quite conscious that it was a dream, but she was far less certain whether or not she wanted to wake up from it.

All her life she had longed to see

All her life she had longed to see Venice—and here she was, actually leaning over a flower-tringed balcony, with old palace walls behind her, the turquoise sky above her, and at her feet the flashing, gay canal.

Most marvelous of all, she had but to speak the word and the dream would become a reality. Venice would be her home! Why had she hesitated? She liked Philip. She was always happy when with him.

And here the doubt crept in—or perhaps it was the memory of some

perhaps it was the memory of some

Elizabeth buried her hot cheeks in the cool blossoms near ner. Dreamily she "dipped into the future, far as human eye could see." What did life hold for her? With Philip—the discovery of new wonders for him to paint.

Slowly she became conscious that some one was calling her by name-but it was not Philip, of that she was

"Elizabeth—Elizabeth Merrill!" Whoever it was he was unmis-takably laughing at her. Elizabeth looked over the balcony

at the people passing on the quay "Why, Donald Lindsey!" she ex-"Why, Donald Linesey! she ex-claimed, growing wide awake in a minute. "Where did you come from and where are you going? Why don't you come up and call?"

The young man gauged the distance from where he stood up to Elizabeth's retreat and laughed at his deduction. "It's easier to call than to come

isn't it?" he returned good naturedly. Whereupon Elizabeth gave the necessary passport, and he was soon beside her. "Now tell me why you are here," de-

manded Elizabeth, with an attempt to be indifferently cordial.

Donald looked off at the merry lit-Donald looked on at the merry lit-the craft with their white canopies dancing invitingly in the sunshine, and his eyes smiled mischlevously. "To ask you to go gondollering with me tonight," he answered. "That is, if you have no other engagement.
"Donald Lindsey, what nonsense!

chided Elizabeth scornfully.

"May sound like it," admitted
Donald, unperturbed, "but just the
same I mean it. You see, your
father read me one of your let-

"Father is a traitor!" broke in Elizabeth with animation.

Donald shrugged his shoulders in a provokingly irresponsible manner, and went on as calmly as if there had been no interruption.

"All about the swan-like gondolas the bewitching moonlight, the mystic music, the little twinkling lanterns and so on. Gee, Elizabeth, I couldn't stand it! I just had to come over. Just think of missing this!" he concluded appealingly, with a sweeping gesture that indicated the wealth of scenic beauty spread out before them. But Elizabeth's vision had traveled far—acrose broad waters, and a sudden pang of homesickness gripped her

no sign of relenting.

"But it was agreed, Donald," she stated accusingly, "that you should not follow me here, unless I sent not follow me you word."

"But now that I'm here," he pleaded wistfully, "you will go with Elizabeth wanted to laugh at the boylshness of him, but she only smiled indulgently.

"Some time, Donald. Not tonight." me, won't you?'
Elizabeth wa

The indefiniteness of Elizabeth's acquiescence suggested to Donald the necessity of immediate action.

said with unexpected decision "Why?" was all Elizabeth trusted herself to ask; her heart was thumping fast and hard.

"Because." Donald answered quietly, out with a directness of gaze that disconcerted her. "I may not be here tomorrow night." "You're incorrigible,

"You're incorrigible, Donald," Elizabeth answered lightly, assuming a flippancy she was far from feeling. "But you'll go?" urged Donald, "Why, of course, since you're to be here only one night."

They fell silent a moment, watching the kaleidoscopic gayety below them. "Tell me, how did you find me?" asked Elizabeth finally.

"You mentioned the name of your—palace in your letter." Donald answered. palace in your letter," Donald answered, smiling. "So I thought I'd just stroll by first and take a look from the outside. I knew I'd found you when I saw your hair glistening in the sunlight. There's

nothing in all Italy, Elizabeth, to comare—"
"You mustn't say such things to me,"
"You mustn't say such things to me,"
"I—I "You mustn't say such things to me,"
interupted Elizabeth, blushing. "I—I
can't let you, Donald."
"You're just the same Elizabeth,
aren't you?" he laughed. "I thought over
here—in Rome, you know, do as the
Romans do. Don't they say such
things over here?"

Elizabeth lowered her eyes under the

Elizabeth lowered her eyes under the directness of his challenge.

"Little boys should be seen and not heard." she retorted evasively. "That's international etiquette, isn't it?"

"Is Philip a little boy?" Donald

startled her by asking.
"Philip?" she echoed, to gain time "C'est une autre chose."
"You are not polite," Donald said re-provingly. "You know I do not underprovingly. "Yo stand Italian." Elizabeth laughed outright.

Elizabeth laughed outright.

"Excuse my French." she said mischlevously. "I'll translate it for you. It means that no other little boy has anything to do with the case."

Donald eyed her with suspicion.

"I don't believe it," he replied. "I'll translate it. It means that Philip is an exception to the rule."

"You're very precocious—for a small

"You're very precoclous—for a small boy," she answered, unconsciously pull-ing a fragrant oleander bud to pieces. The night was wonderful, even for Venice! Enchantment loosed all her magic arts. Sweet, trembling melodies called to the wind, and, some sobbing, some still coquetting, let themselves be borne away. The impellent oar leaped forward—the gondola thrilled and fol-

lowed after. "Come, woo me, woo me," called the whole sentient scene—and, with all his heart and soul, Donald wooed Elizabeth.

And Elizabeth knew that Love had found her, and let herself be wooed—

found her, and let herself be wooder and won.

"You've been a wee bit cruel, dearest, to both of us, don't you think?" Donaid asked, at length, bending over to kiss her gently. "Was the long separation necessary, after all, to make you sure?" Elizabeth sighed happily.

"Perhaps not, dear. But I've dreamed all my life of being made love to in a gondola."

"And is it all as beautiful as you reamed, sweetheart?" he asked, tenerly, caressing the soft waves of her

"More beautiful than I dream loved," Elizabeth answered contentedly, "and much more beautiful than the first time it happened."

Donald stopped caressing her hair.

"Philip has proposed to you," he said

"You guessed too much dear. He dn't proposed—then."
"When?" demanded Donald curtly.

'I told him he could have his a

then you can propose to me all over

ELECTRICITY ON FARMS. Current German newspapers contain

and other machinery. Sixteen fixed electric motors are in-

lamps being used for the purpose. It must be pointed out, however that this example could only be followed in the United States on a large estate or ranch, or a group of adjacent farms, and it is doubtful whether such a scheme could be made a comsuch a scheme could be made a commercial success for the operation of farm machinery pure and simple. It would appear that wood sawing, pumping, and other operations repumping, and other operations results of the fact of the country pumping and other operations results of the fact of the country pumping and other operations results of the fact of the f quiring power must be included if the results are to compare favorably with those at present obtained by the use of oil or steam engines. But the Saxon experiment is full of interest and dis-

a country where farm fences are almost unknown and shepherds and cowherds are still living amid picturesque realities. "We want more railroads and better

ratiroads-more trolley lines and better trolley lines-more cotton mills, more manufacturing plants, more of the humming of the wheels of industry, and less demagogy in dealing with those concerns," says the Macon Telegraph. "The captains of industry, and not the major generals of politics, have made the south great. But our magnificent growth has come to a standstill. Industrial stocks and bonds are a drug or the market. Railroad stagnation takes

stocks are marked at low nominal figumes of currency lie in the banks waiting for good investments, but money steers clear of the industrial stocks and bonds. Glance at the daily quotations

assertion. Why is this so? "Look at the dead engines and empty cars on the side tracks, which a year

"Prior to that time rallway construc-

"From 1878 to 1887 the average number of miles of railway constructed annually was 7,013, but in the ten years following the passage of this act the average was only 3,537, or a failing off of about 50 per cent. A normal growth

I can't make up my mind
Which one I like the best,
If I but knew some test
To set my mind at rest.
If I could only find
Which one my heart possessed!

I can't make up my mind;
I seem to love them all.
My fancy they enthrall;
Each damsel when I call Here's where I seem to stall

I can't make up my mind.
I rather fancy Nell,
And Maud is very swell;
Evangeline's a belle,
And Bess lags not behind—
It's pretty hard to tell.

York yesterday. Experiments in the treatment of kyphoses—hunchbacks—with the view of effecting cures, have been conducted for nonths unheralded at the hospital of the New York Society for the Relief of

ous surgeon. They have now reached the stage where the surgeons are able to state that the victims of deformity, if treated in time by the new method, can be made to grow straight and

formity, and it is expected that cures will be made in every case. The treatment of the disease (hunch-

used is a plaster-of-paris cast, in which the patient is incased, and in which openings are cut to permit the applica-tion of pressure pads over the hump. The entire torso is covered with a solid mold of plaster, which extends well up on the head. It is the manner of applying the cast

back are cut in the cast. The new method of treatment was dis-

in-chief of the Cripples' hospital.

lay: "The treatment has not been conclud

the same success."

The treatment is absolutely painless

"Oh, no. It feels nice. I can run around now and I couldn't before," she

"I attribute my cure to prayer alone. I have prayed almost constantly for the

United States Luck.

THE EVENING STORY

"Why Philip?" she asked teasingly.
"I guessed as much from the letter
your father read me."

"You guessed too make hadn't proposed—then."

"When?" demanded Donald curtly.

"Last night. Mother likes him," she added, enjoying his jealousy to the full.

"And you refused him only last night," he said, half to himself.

"I didn't say I refused him."

"Elizabeth!"

tonight-but you got it instead, you

"You were going to tell him, 'yes'?"
"Oh, don't be silly, dear. How do I know? You see I was just thinking it all over when you called to me this morning."

morning."

"In the nick of time," murmured Donald, and held her close to him as if he feared to let her beyond his reach again. "How shall I ever be sure of you, you incorrigible bit of romance?"

"I'll tell you, doubting Donald," she answered playfully. "There are lots of little stupid, unromantic spots in Venice. We'll hunt up the most unromantic one of all tomorrow night and then you can propose to me all over

He laughed and kissed her. "Only," she added, "you won't be here tomorrow night, will you? What a pity! Couldn't you possibly stay a little long-er, Donald?" And Donald thought he could,—(Copyrighted, 1908, by E. C. Parcells.)

HUMOR OF THE DAY

"The earth," remarked the professor, "pursues its mighty pathway through space without interruption and on what you might call schedule time."

"Which." remarked Mr. Dustin Stax with confident emphasis, "goes to show what a good thing a perpetual franchise is."—Washington Star.

Nell-Why doesn't Maud join your sew-Belle—She wouldn't be of much use.

Nell—Can't she sew?

Belle—Oh, yes, she can sew, but she has an impediment in her speech.—Philadel-

Mother (to bedraggled little daughter)-Good heavens, child, where have you been?"

Child—Bobby and I tumbled into the Mother-But where's poor Bobby? Child-Oh, I expect he's out by now. Punch.

"By the use of a little cleverness," began Brokeley, "I know a way to secure a very excellent substitute for gold—"."How?" asked Markley, eagerly.
"Ask for silver. Haven't got a half-dollar or so about you, have you?"—Philadelphia Press.

Mistress (angrily)—How dare you talk back to me in that way? I never saw such impudence. You have a lot of nerve to call yourself a lady's maid.

Now Maid—I don't call myself that now, ma'am; but I was a lady's maid before I got this job.—Chicago News. The prisoner acknowledged that he had stolen the precious stone. "What did you do with it?" demanded the police officer. "Swallowed it."
"I've often heard of a diamond in the rough," said the officer.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Does your wife ever let you have the ast word?"
"She lets me have all of 'em."—Houston

Post.

Guest-Ten dollars a day! Can't you make a reduction? I'm a robber.

Hotel Proprietor-What's that got to do with it?

Guest-I thought perhaps that you recognized the profession.—St. Joseph News-Press.

Ascum—Did you actually have the nerve to propose to that Boston girl?
Yeerner—Yes, I told her my heart best wildly for her alone, and—Ascum—She didn't believe you?
Yerner—No, she reached over and felt my pulse.—Philadelphia Press. "Which do you like the better," asked the man who is fond of animals, "dogs or horses?"

"Dogs," answered young Mrs. Torkins oromptly. "They don't lend themselves to the schemes of bookmakers to get Charley's money."—Washington Star.

QUAKER REFLECTIONS. [From the Philadelphia Record.] The optician is a sort of eye deal man All the hot air doesn't come from fur-

Back talk will saldom get a fellow to the front.

Two souls with but a single thought generally double up.

A man can not add to his stature by treading on other people's toes.

It's the fellow with a vaulting ambition who should look before he leans.

The man who buys trouble doesn't kick if he doesn't get his money's worth. the front.

No matter how beautiful the rhinoceros may think himself, he doesn't blow his own horn about it.

"It takes two men to make a bargain," quoted the Wise Guy. "Yes." assented the Bimple Mug, "but only one gets the benefit of it." efit of it."

"No, Maude, dear, just because your figure is not adapted to the straight front is no reason why you should get your back up about it."

Biobbs—"He is only making \$12 a week, and yet is going to embark on the sea of matrimony." Blobbs—"Well, I'd rather not go at all than travel siteerage."

Harduppe—"I asked Bjones to lend me \$10, saying I had left my pocketbook at home." Borrowell—"Did he fall?" Harduppe—"Fall nothing. He offered me a nickel for car fare to go home and get it."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS. [From the Chicago News.]

Are you above suspicion or below it? There is nothing to be gained by being a Many a man seems to have the courage of a crawfish.

A wife is either the making of a man or the unmaking of him. It's hard to satisfy an automobile taste on a trolley car. The more a woman knows the easier it s for her to hold her tongue. Many a man fails to make good because he loves his ease so much.

A man may build a palace, but it takes a woman to convert it into a home.

What the self-made man needs is a wife who is capable of polishing the rough edges. Many a girl who thinks she is too good o do housework believes that her mother

isn't.

"Live and learn" is a good motto, but at the age of 30 the average man begins to live and unlearn.

A man's judgment enables him to do some things almost as well a woman can do them without any.

Liquor has caused many a strong man's downfall. It's easy for his wife to knock him out when he is loaded.

Almost any man can conview.

Almost any man can convintat he loves her, but he in order to keep he